THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. NO. 74

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☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

TRE ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF SAUNDERS.

The correspondent of the New York Daily News, writing from Montreal, says:

The whole plan of the capture of the Federal detectives originated with the Montreal detective O'Leary, and was perfected and put into execution by the Chief of Police, Mr. Penton. Mr. Sander's ready acquiesence in the most dangerous part of the programme inspired them with the utmost confidence, and gave that steadiness and concert of action without which the affair might have been unsuccessful. Mrs Sanders being ill at the time, it was determined that any renewed attack on the house must be prevented if possible. Accordingly at 8 o'clock, on the night of the 7th August, Detective O'Leary called in a carriage at the residence of Sanders, and in the presence of one of the principal kidnappers who was on the box as driver, said to Mr. Sanders that the recorder had sent for him on important business concerning his safety. The two then walked together a couple of squares to St. Catharine street, the carrriage following.

They then got in, and driving up St. Catharine street at a moderate pace three or four squares, two of the kidnappers entered the carriage, Mr. O'Leary introducing them to Mr. Sanders as part of his detective force. Sanders, in order to blind them, said to O'Leary, "This is very extraordinary, Sir, that the Recorder sends for me in this manner, without informing me more of the particulars." O'Leary answered, "It's all right! there is no danger, we four can manage any Yankees we may possibly meet." The carriage continued on up to Sherbrooke street. Opposite to Priest's farm, two more of the kidnappers, lying in wait on the grass, (with a couple of women to disguise their relations to the party) forcibly entered the carriage. The two other kidnappers within at the same moment, seized violent hold of Sanders, and kicked out O'Leary according to the programme.

The four instantly handcuffed the passive Sanders, their only exclamation being, "Damn you, we've got you at last." Sanders said, "I give up, the damned scoundrel O'Leary has betrayed me."—They were proceeding to gag him, when Sanders said, "Don't make fools of yourselves, I am unarmed; I shall make no noise." While they were considering whether they would give him his tongue the parole of honor asked, the carriage going at a Gilpin rate came smash up into the toll-gate. The kidnapper on the box cried out, "We are betrayed, run for your lives." Those inside jumped out at either door like a small covey of partridges, and a running fight instantly ensued. Mr. Tucker was on the spot, well mounted, his ringing voice could be distinctly be heard above the din.—Sanders being handcuffed, unable to save himself, was slightly stunned by the violent concussion upon the toll-gate, and remained in the carriage for a few minutes till some friends came to his relief. The handcuffs being of Yankee manufacture, the police had no keys there to release him, and he had to be driven to the police headquarters in the city.

I believe that Robert J. Walker's mosquito story on Sanders has never been in print, and, as it illustrates an incident that occurred just here, I will give it to you in parenthesis. The personal and political friendship of Messrs. Sanders and Walker dates from their cooperations for the annexation of Texas in '44, and Mr. Walker's extreme attachment to Mr. Sanders causing him to seek every opportunity of staying with his bland friend, they had agreed to room together on this occasion at the N. York Hotel in '56. Mr. W. reports that his friend was very much worried during the night by the persistent and offensive advances of a blood-thirsty mosquito. The next morning the peep of dawn exposed the winged enemy pricking his little lancet into the soft, warm hand of his irritated victim. Sanders raised his other hand and taking deliberate aim, pronounced the final death sentence of his enemy, but before the deadly blow had reached the culprit, Mr. S. suddenly saved his life by blowing him gently away. Arrived at the police station. Sanders was obliged to wait several hours before a key could be procured to take off his manacles, meantime two of the kidnappers were brought in handcuffed. Sanders, after examining their irons, turned to the police chief and said kindly, "Can't you ease these fellows' handcuffs a little? I hope you will treat them as gently as their safe keeping will allow," The chief smiled at this peculiar request and proceeded to fulfill it. But more curious than all, the men encouraged by his remarkable consideration, begged that he would act as their counsel. Mr. Sanders never having completed his studies for the law, told them that he had never practiced professionally. "Well, but after the hant in the St. Alban's case, we think you are good enough lawyer for us, and we are ready to trust you any way."

It will be remembered that while Mr. Saunders greatly objected to any raids whatsoever, he, nevertheless, generously came forward and organized the defense of the raiders for the trial, which in the hands of skillful lawyers he employed was so eminently successful. Whether Sanders will accept the novel proposition I have not yet heard; it will add very much to the piquancy of the whole affair, however, if he should. This incident makes an excellent number two, to Sanders entering Canada by crossing the suspension bridge disguised as a miner, in August, 1862.

It is asserted that the notorious Dayaney and Montgomery, secret witnesses of the military court at Washington were in the gang in the late plot. One at least of these worthies was in the carriage with Sanders and O'Leary The police are in pursuit.

A Paris letter says: "Abd el Kader is the lion of the day. But it must be said that during this scouring weather (thirty-four deg. Chevalier in the shade) there are so few lions here that he shines at small expense. The Emir is accompanied by two of his wives. They are both Circassians, and neither more than fourteen years old. One is a blonde and the other a brunette. They are said to be handsome, and to have cost sixteen thousand francs. These ladies peep over the garden wall running along the Champs Elysees of the house of the Rue Lord Byron, assigned to Abd el Kader for his residence. But as they are always closely veiled, the wonderment that must be depicted on their faces at the spectacle before them cannot be seen. Four other wives and more than thirty children remain at Damascus, where one hundred thousand francs a year, allowed by the French Government, support this very large family. The French newspapers, forgetting that Abd el-Kader's wives are ignorant of French and never read journals, cite for their benefit an article of the code, which declares that a slave the moment he touches French ground is free, and therefore the two fair Circassians, were they so minded, could quit the Emir and be at liberty to walk about Paris.

COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP.—A correspondent of *Harper's Weekly* is involved in in domestic perplexities. He writes:

I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father fell, shortly after it, in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother in law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-daughter, and I am the step father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother; but because he is the son of my wife's stept daughter, so is my wive the grandmother of my step brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother in law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grand-father.

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Salisbury June 15, 1865.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 21, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that a paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteeen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws in force preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

A Wonderful World.

It seems to us that we have entered on another world. In the old world we loved to live in a few minutes ago no one ever spoke a word for the fallen. No one seemed disposed to do honor to the fallen chief. We are told that in Heaven when an angel fell there were tears and lamentations. In the South when their leader passed into his narrow cell there was silence—not one save Gen. Dick Taylor and a little boy who visited the President and asked permission to visit him have ever spoken a word for the man who for four years they followed so faithfully to the death. It seems as if defeat had paralized every honest sentiment of the people, so that they were unwilling to raise a petition for the man they had loved. The Editor of the Vicksburg Herald, the editor of a paper published at the port which ushered Gen. Grant into the presence of the world as the Napoleon of the age, writes the following, on reading of which we are amazed—and can only think we are in such amazement that if Barnum would send on a proposition, offering us an engagement to perform the part of "the elephant of Siam," "the fat woman," "the what is it," "the whale," or "the Boa Constrictor," we could not be more astonished. A word for the fallen! How remarkable? The Vicksburg Whig, says:

"Warren county, in Mississippi, was once the home of Jefferson Davis. He was in retirement here on his plantation at Brierfield, when the Southern seceded States called him to their leadership. Whatever may have b en Jefferson Davis' faults he was not the leader of the rebellion until the masses, who were then on the 'high horse' of separation, made him their leader. The manner in which he fulfilled the trust confided to him, when the passions of the excited hour have cooled down, must certainly elicit the admiration of those who admire fidelity in public servants. That the people who placed him in high position as their leader. promising the 'last drop of blood and the last dollar,' 'because weary' and 'fainted by the way' is most true; but Jefferson Davis never betrayed them. They refused, by their representatives in Congress, to relieve him of the responsibility they had thrown upon him, but preferred to save themselves while they left him the victim of their acts as well as his own.

We are no apologist of Jefferson Davis. We never knew him except as a citizen of this county. A determined opposition to the doctrines taught by his party in this State, continuing down long after the ordinance of secession; an unchanged belief (while acquiescing in the decision of the people of the State in 1861), that there could never be the same happiness and prosperity for our people under a new government as we enjoyed in the United States—certainly places the writer beyond any suspicion of secessionism. Yet when we are taunted with ingratitude for not speaking, we cannot be expected to withhold an expression now. Manifest reasons of propriety should suggest themselves to every one, why there has been no voice from the Southern people. We can say this however. We know that nothing would give greater satisfaction to the people of Mississippi, of all shades of opinion, than that the Government should deem it consistent with the interests and welfare of the nation to release Mr. Davis, at least on parole. The idea of being executed for treason has never seriously entered the mind of any one in this section. Should such a fate befall him, it would send a thrill of horror through the South such as has never been known in Christendom"

Wonder of wonders, we find still another one who speaks a word for the fallen. It is ambiguous to be sure, but it is still a word. The Richmond Whig writes the following:

"Neither are we the apologists of Jeff Davis, or his champion, in any sense whatsoever. But we can see no good to accrue to the country or to any individual in it from prosecuting or imprisoning him. On the contrary, if the restoration of permanent peace and kindly feeling between the sections be at all desirable; then sound policy would seem to dictate that no more blood should be shed. and no further suffering or humiliation should be inflicted. Conciliation is the best and wisest course to all section, parties and individuals now."

Are there any more—we are bewildered, yet we are thankful that we live in a better world than the one we lived in a few hours ago, where no one would say a word for the fallen.

Unionism.

President Johnson in his letter to the Committee in charge of the last celebration at Gettysburg, said that he expected that the disloyal sections of the country would shew such exhibitions of loyalty as were never before displayed. That is the case now. The people are making an honest effort to return to their old love for the country, and are doing all that they can to assist and support the Government. It seems though it is no use of us telling some persons so. The conversations on this subject that we hear, and the tone of the Northern press, remind us very much of the following story, that we heard a long while ago

"John and Charles Kemble were sitting one night in the the pit of Covent Garden, listening to a play.—Charles remarked to his brother: "I really think this is the very best play or representation that Shakspeare ever wrote:

No sooner had he made this remark than a huge, red-headed, broad-shouldered Irishman, who sat immediately behind him, leaned over & tap'd him on the shoulder to secure his attention. "I think, sir," he observed, with a strong brogue, "ye said it was one Shakspeare what wraught that play." It was not Shakspeare what wraught that play.

"Oh, sir," replied Mr. K., coolly, "very well."

A short time after this the Irishman tapped him on the shoulder agein.

"Do you belave, sir, it was my friend Linnard M'Nally, what wraught that play?"

"Oh, yes, certainly, sir, if you say so," was the peaceful answer.

For awhile he remained unmolested, but at last he felt the heavy fingers once more.

"Your friend that sits on your left hand," exclaimed the Irishman, "don't look as if he belaved it was me friend Linnard M'Nally what wraught that play"

This was too much for the brothers; they rose and left the house, not deeming it either pleasant or safe to stay in such a belligerent society."

Encouraging.

It is extremely encouraging to see what a hearty support people of all classes and all politics give to the Administration of Gov. Holden, and how earnestly and loyally they submit and sustain the authorities of the United States. As far as Rowan county is concerned it is thoroughly pacified and reconstructed, and we suppose it is the same throughout the State. We will soon begin to reap the substantial benefits of Peace.

The Suffrage Question.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 2.

The arguments put with such relentless force by a certain class of men in Massachusetts, not very many years ago, in favor of protecting the ballot with the primary qualification that every voter should at least be able to read and write, return upon the heads of those same men now with a force which they certainly ought to feel, Then it was not so true as it is now that suffrage was "an inalienable right," as Mr. Ward Beecher maintained in Faneuil Hall. Then there were certain social interests as well as political rights and powers to be guarded as by certain healthy restrictions, of universal application, laid upon the ballot? The education and elevation of those who sought to become voters was declared to be a necessity in the state. But on a sudden a new tune is played, out of the same instrument, and by the same performers. Those who were so sure that the ballot and intelligence should go together, are sure or exactly the contrary now. The Chief Justice of the United States tells a select assemblage at Dartmouth College that the black man, so lately ground in the degradation of servitude, is just as fit to vote as any of the educated men who heard his voice; that any man was qualified to be a voter if he knew enough to take a ticket from the hand of somebody else who made it up for him, and deposit it at the polls. We do not wonder that the audience was dumb with amazement to hear such a theory from such a source. If this is the top and crown of our system of judiciary, of what particular service is our legislative or executive department in cooperation? But people are inquiring to know what has become of the old arguments for education before being admitted to the full enjoyment of those rights which citizenship confers.

A Frenchman who was bitten by a mad dog, and seized with hydrophobia, suffered so that his friends resolved to suffocate him. Four of them extended a feather bed on the floor, threw a second bed, on, which they placed themselves to press upon and smother him. During this time his wife was held by main force in the adjoining room by some of her relations. The unhappy woman remained at first apparently stupefied, but when a frightful silence had succeeded the tumult, she seemed to break loose from her apathy; the full horror of the scene rushed upon her mind, and, with a shriek of despair, she rushed into the chamber of death. With superhuman force, she threw aside the men who were holding her husband down, and pulled away the bed which covered him. Life had almost departed, but respiration was soon re-established and at last he opened his eyes. The efforts he made had covered him with so profuse a respiration that it ran in streams from the whole of his body, and the disease was broken up. It is now believed hydrephobia can be thus sweated out of the system.

GENERAL NEWS.

Louis Napoleon has ordered four more ironclads like the Taureau.

Susan Robinson, recently deceased in New, York leaves 10,000 dollars for the erection of a monument to herself.

Six beautiful Circassian girls, with tremendou heads of hair, are en route for Barnum's new Museum.

Lord Palmerston, past four score, intends to hold on at least a few years longer, for he has entered a horse for the Derby of 1867.

The King of Barvalia is fond of riding on a locommotive, and indulges his taste to the great alarm of his attendants.

Brigham Young has a family large enough to alone supply audience and actors and actresses for the Salt Lake Theatre, which he runs on his private account.

One of the most valuable literary collections in the world, the library of the great Humboldt, was recently burned at London, where it was on storage in the rooms of an auctioneer.

In Bridgeport, Rhode Island, a bounty of one dollar is paid for a dog's fore paws, in consequence of which boys hunt the animals and cut off their paws, and cruelly leave the poor brutes in their misery.

A calculation has been made which shows that the Government has been defrauded of eighty-five millions of dollars on the whiskey tax during the last seven monts—an amount sufficient to pay the interest of the national debt.

The registers of voters in Maryland held a Convention in Baltimore lately, and resolved not to enrol any man as a voter who has the general reputation of having sympathized with the rebellion.

A newspaper correspondent got on board the Great Eastern as servant of one of the men connected with the telegraph company. The fact was discovered at the latest moment, and the luckless fellow was hustled ashore in the last boat.

The Government on Wednesday offered for sale at Alexandria one hundred thousand pounds of codfish and seventy four barrels of herrings, but as only one eighth of a cent per pound was offered, the sale was withdrawn.

At the coming State Fair at Utica, N. Y. there will be a new attraction, in the shape of a grand cheese show, at which will be exhibited 1,000 cheese, each one a specimen of the best dairy skill in America.

The productions of sugar in the Shadwich Islands has reached from eight to nine millions of pounds yearly, snd is increasing with such rapidity that an intelligent sugar engineer (Mr. McGregor) from the islands, estimates the production in 1865 at eighteen millions of pounds, and in 1866 at eighteen millions of pounds.

Colonel Parker, who accompanies Gen. Grant as a member of his staff, is a pure Seneca Indian, and a grandson of the celebrated Red Jacket, Chief of the Six Nations. He is a large, robust man, at least six feet in height. On his breast may be seen the broad silver medal presented to his ancestor by Gen. Jackson.

A telegram dated St. Petersburg, July 26th, says that the plan for a telegraphic line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government undertake to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, to San Francisco, being at the charge of the American company.

A "lady," named Mrs. Dix, in Seaworth, C. W., some time ago eloped with a young fellow, but soon repented and returned to her husband and children. But the moral women of the place, with a very Christian spirit, waited upon her and told her to leave within ten days or be ridden on a rail, with a coat of tar and feathers, and should she return she would be forced to walk the streets naked and be scourged.

A man named Murphy was tried in Ireland on the 17th ult. for being connected with the Fenian movement, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. The charge was tampering with soldiers and trying to induce them to desert and enlist n the American service.

The city of South Bend, Ind., was visited by a terrible tornado Wednesday evening. Many buildings were demolished or badly damaged, and gardens, orchards, shrubbery and fences destroyed. The long bridge across the St. Joe River, costing 24,000 dollars was swept away. The Court House was unroofed. The loss in the village is estimated at 200,000 dollars. The track of the tornado was about 200 feet wide, extending about ten miles west of the town. Many persons were more or less injured—none killed.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the Chicago Times, says: The Hon. George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a civil court, and he has commenced preparations for the defense which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defense ever known in this city or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Connor, of New York, in Washington, in a few days.

A remarkable instance of elopement and abandonment, in which distinguished persons are the prominent actors, has come to light in New York city, and will create a sensation in fashionable circles.

Jersey city has experienced a sensation. A Mrs Lester and her paramour conspired to murder her husband, and then eloped to Massachusetts.

The Mayor of Mobile has given public notice that negro testimony is not valed againt white men.

It is stated that only one in five hundred of the President's business visitors is a negro.

A Boston paper states that the principal hotels of that city have had all their stock of cigars seized by National officers for alleged infractions of the internal revenue law.

The Provost Marshal of Mobile has issued an order requiring the arrest of negroes found upon the steets after 9 o'clock at night without passes from their employers.

James Mitchell a son of John Mitchell, reached Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening, to seek an interview with his father, which was refused by Gen. Miles, the post commandant.

B Johnson Barbour Esq, is a candidate for Congress in the Richmond district,

Mr. Aldridge, formerly sheriff of McNairy county Tennessee, with a gang of fifteen men, went out in search of a man against whom they had some grudge, found him near Midan shot, and killed him when the party then rode their horses over him, mangling his body with the horses' feet. The party then went in the direction of Purdy, and meeting two old men aged 60 and the other 70, against whom they had a grudge, shot and killed them. Such atrocities are frequent in that region.

A great enterprise now in progress is a telegraph from Europe through Siberia, via the Amoor river, Kamskatka, across Behring's Straits into America, and thence through the Russian and British possessions, to the working lines of the United States on the Pacific.

A tenement house on Race St., Cincinnatti, lately fell down burying six families in the ruins.

Jonathan Worth, W. S. Mason, B. F. Moore and Tod. R. Caldwell of of this State have been pardoned.

The trial of Capt. Wirtz, rebel commander of the Andersonuille prison, has commenced in Washington, before the military commission of which Gen. Underwood is President, and Col. Chipman is Judge Advocate.

The President and Secretary Staunton prsposes to pay a visit to Richmond shortly.

Serious riots are taking place among the blacks and whites in Petersburg.

Major Dick McCann, formerly of the rebel army, who made him himself conspicuous as a cavalry leader in Tennessee was arrested on the 14th inst. at Nashville, on the charge of being a member of a court-martial which hung several citizens at Knoxville during the war. He will be taken to Knoxville to stand trial.

The President appointed Jesse Wheeler, assessor of internal revenue for the 2d district of North Carolina on the 15th; and Francis Fuller, surveyor of customs for the district of Wilmington.

THE U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Successfull Effort to Raise Her—Towed Up to Norfolk—Her Appearance—Relics Found on Board.

The U. S. Frigate Congress was successfully raised on Saturday afternoon last, and was towed up to Norfolk the next (Sunday) morning. The wreck was kept afloat by the constant application of four steam pumps, with a capacity, in the aggregate, of twenty-three thousand gallons per minute. After reaching the harbor, she grounded on the flasts between Norfolk and Portsmouth, where, at this writing she now lies. She was visited during the day by hundreds of persons, who manifested the liveliest interest in all the particulars of her removal and condition. She was towed up by a fleet of tugs.

The upper part of the stern was raised last November by the same enterpising firm, who had it towed up to the Navy Yard, where it was cut up and six or seven thousand dollars worth of copper and other materials recovered, and, it is supposed that this portion of the ship, being the principle portion, will yield thirty to fifty thousand dollars more.

Her appearance is as uninviting as can well be imagined; the whole of her spar deck is burned off and her gun deck nearly destroyed; the upper part of the stern of the ship, from about ten feet abaft of her mainmast was blown off when the magazine exploded, but her keel and a portion of the timbers connected with it, now remain, and of course, submerged. To enable the enterprising contractors to raise her, a bulk-head was put in by Messrs. L. P. Wyman and John Green, professional divers, who were engaged several months in the huge undertaking.

In the body or "hole" of this ship are hundreds of bushels of oysters, sticking to the wood, the iron, the guns, and anything else they could find to attach themselves to: in addition to the oysters, large numbers of crabs and fish had taken up their quarters in the "hole" and

had feasted upon the bodies of the gallant men. who fell at their posts when she fought her last fight. The bones of a number of men lie scattered around, mixed in inevtricable confusion with shot, shell, iron bolts, guns, and other warlike instruments, which lie around in the mud —sad relics of the once noble ship, and mournful evidence of the terrible struggle, in which she was engaged on the day of the disaster.

Numerous relics have been taken from her, along with which is a set of teeth, found in a box on board. Numerous foreign and domestic coins have been found, and several navy size Colt's pistols, in a damaged condition, have been recovered.

A number of water tanks are still in her, and the forward magazine is supposed to be intact, as only the magazine in the aft part of the ship was blown up. Besides these, there is supposed to be a large quantity of navy stores and supplies still on board, and it is a little singular, that out of several rolls of duck canvas taken from her, the larger portion was in good condition, We observed another singular, fact, some of the guns were split, from the muzzle to the cascabal, in a line parallel to the axis of the bore, while others were broken in the middle, the fracture being perpendicular to the axis of the bore; others had the trunions broken off, and few, if any, were perfect. Indeed, *tout ensemble*, the ship presents the most perfect picture of a complete wreck we have ever seen; the massive timbers are broken, and the huge iron bolts and bars twisted and severed, by the action of the powder, as if a Hercules with a ponderous axe, had been amusing himself with her demolition. We understand that she is to be taken up to the Navy Yard, where she will be made to disgorge all the valuables in the "hole," and the valuable metalic fastenings will be gathered in a pile for auction-

LOCAL.

NEW GOODS.

Messrs. Snead & Williams have just received from the Northern cities the most beautiful and best selected variety of new goods, we have seen in Salisbury these many days. Prints of all description, muslins, lawns, linens, plaids, barage, domestics, cashmeres, jaens, hosiery, &c., &c. constitute a part of their desirable and well selected assortment of Summer and Fall stock.

Store, second door from the corner—Murphy's brick row.

A Row.

On Friday night last, some of the soldiery played sad havoc with some houses of ill fame, in the East Ward. They completely riddled them, and drove the occupants into the street. The police on duty at that time not being dressed as we suggested, in pink, white and blue, met with no respect.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the advertisements in another column of several Northern houses.

The Jail.

The jail is in terrible condition and should at once be improved. It is the height of cruelty to place criminals, no matter what their fault in such a filthy place.

WM. HIRSCHHORN & CO.

Manufacturers of

ALL KINDS OF SEGARS.

128 Pearl Street, New York.

Wm. Hirschhorn, Ethan Allen. } S. K Allen, Agent. }

[1t-74]

Removed to 55 Beekman St., Up Stairs.

SAMUEL GLENN & BROTHER,

Importers and Commission Merchants

OF

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Birmingham and German Hardware,

No. 9 CLIFF STREET,

[UP STAIRS,]

NEW-YORK.

Samuel Glenn, Elijah Glenn. Jr. } H. L. Dickie. Agent. }

[1t-74]

MULES, HORSES WAGONS AND AMBULANCES FOR SALE.

I HAVE a fine lot of the above which I will sell or exchange for cotton, wheat and corn.

W. G. McNEELY,

Near McNeely's Mill.

[w1t.d1 w 74]

BOUGHTON WHEAT.

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

Land For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co, on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.

Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw-1]

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOV'T. STORES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning the 22d inst I will expose at Public Sale at my Warehouse,

Thirty-four Hundred Pounds Hard Bread.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. F. HUBER,

Capt. & C. S.

Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1865. 4t-72

WANTED.

100 *BUSHEL IRISH POTATOES*

TO BE SENT IN BAGS OR BARRELS and delivered to me here.

DAVID WHITAKER.

Howerton House.

Aug. 18, 4t—72

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C, August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER

Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury. August 12, 1865. 1m-65

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner, Old times have come again, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

3wd70 Jenkin's Corner

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

TO DAY I open for sale a large and choice variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery, &c.

THOSE wishing Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glass ware and hardware, would do well to call. I have also a general assortment of ladie's and gentleman's wearing apparel.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self, from the first market of the East.

J. C. TURNER,

Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

Aug.ust 8 1865. tf-63

IMPORTANT TO HIRERS OF FREEDMEN.

Notice.

WHEREAS: A large number of Farmers are turning away their colored help without any remuneration for their labors in raising the crop of the present season, thus leaving them without homes or subsistence during the coming winter, I take this method to inform all interested, that as the crop raised has been done by the hard labor of the colored people, they are entitled to a support from the same through the coming winter. The Government will not permit you (the farmers) to harvest and sell the labor of the colored help, and make no provisions for their support. It is expected that the Planters will make a full distribution of their crops, with those who assisted to raise it, and enough to support them through the coming winter, without help from the Government. Any Planter or Farmer who may or have turned away their colored help, without complying with the above, will be charged for their support should they come to the relief Camp in this District, for subsistence.

Colored help will be held Responsible for the fulfilment of their contracts.

CHAS. EMERY,

Capt. & Asst. Supt. of Freedmens Bureau.

Salisbury, N, C Aug. 12, 1865. tf-70

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS, August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6 25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Ttrains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7 40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6.00 a. m.
" Gre'n-b'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "n

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3 00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9.00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10 15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,

Engr. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

HEAD QURS. 1st DIV. 23d A. C. Salisbury, N. C. Aug 16th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 158.

EXTRACT, V.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to sell or give to *soldiers, articles of citizens clothing*. All violations of this order will be promptly *punished*.

By Command of

COL. PARISH.

HENRY A. HALE, Capt. & A. A. G.

[3t-71]

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.

Statesville, N. C

Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting. R. F. SIMONTON,

Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865-20t-63

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,

Importers and Dealers In Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.

Oposite Hanover St.

Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Mereney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 12th, '65. 6t-67

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury. July 1, 1865 tf-42

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.,

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA,

June 15, 1865.

A PROCLAMATION BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence-forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Governor: PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

LEWIS HAYES, Private Secretary.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dif3m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.